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**HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, PACIFIC**
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2
APO 958



**RESPONSE TO
DASRI 39A-III/CE-1413/DAS-25/CX**

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Response to BACTI 394-111/0-1113/10-2/01

Cheng-chou

1. Population:

In December 1953, five (5) taicun previously administered by the K'ai-fung Special District were incorporated into the administrative area of Cheng-chou Shih (see Inclosure 1). Population of the city prior to expansion of shih area was reported at 700,000 for the entire municipality, of which 400,000 was for the urban proper. Latest available figure for the urban proper is 510,000 reported in the November 1957 issue of the "China Architectural Journal". On the basis of foregoing data, total population of the Cheng-chou Shih (Administrative area) is presumed to be in excess of 850,000.

2. Highways

Available highway data is fragmental. Chinese publications state that Chin-shui-to Te-tao and Chien-shu lu are both asphalt surfaced and capable of sustaining heavy vehicular traffic. A Japanese truck driver returning from the area in 1953, reported that the highway leading to Hsien-hsien is partly concrete and partly asphalt with a width of 20 meters.

Names of the known highways in the area are as indicated on the map in Special Report No 357, Urban Intelligence Report Series published by this office.

3. Waterworks:

Location of the old waterworks is presumed to be near the water tower north of Item No 6 of Special Report No 357. This waterworks went into operation officially in late 1953. Water drawn from two artesian wells was piped to 24 Public Water Stations (as of July 1954) from where between 90,000 to 120,000 inhabitants of the city were served.

According to a figure given in 1957 by the Chief of Planning Room, Cheng-chou Municipal Construction Committee, approximately 350,000 city dwellers were being supplied with piped water. This is approximately 80% of the urban population of that time.

Combined total water pipeline length in the city, as of the end of 1953, was an approximate 107.3 kilometers.

Capacity of the new waterworks (Item No 6 of Special Report No 357) is a reported 68,000 cubic meters per day; combined with the capacity of old waterworks, water supply for the city is presumed to be sufficient.

Source of information: Te-ling Pao, 5, 14 July 1954;
Hsin-wai Pao, 10 January 1955
Kung-jen jih-pao, 20 June 1957
Architectural Journal, November 1957

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4. Sewage Disposal:

Sewage disposal plant was to be constructed somewhere in the middle class area northeast of the city. Plan called for use of water treated at the plant for irrigation of farmland.

Sewage system of the city is of separation type with sedimentation method presumably employed for treatment of sewage.

Source of information: Tse-ling Yao, 14 July 1954;
Architectural Journal, November 1959

5. Additional Hospitals:

Specific details of hospitals not covered by the basic SRI are unavailable. Following general data obtained from Architectural Journal, November 1959, differs somewhat from the contents of the Guidance of the basic SRI and is provided here for your reference:

Number of medical installations and sanatoriums in the city totals 33 (as of 1959); combined total bed capacity is 4,854.

6. Characteristics of Power Supplied in City:

No information available.

7. Telephone and Telegraph Exchanges:

Item No 95 of Special Report No 357 is the only installation known to this office. According to Chinese publication, in 1956 approximately 2,000 automatic telephones were in service; additional information is unavailable.

8. Billoting Facilities:

a. Military:

Estimated combined total floor space of the known military barracks areas in the city is in excess of 286,770 square meters with breakdown as follows (Installations refers to Item Nos in Special Report No 357):

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Floor Space in Sq Meter</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
55	227,312	Calculated as 2-story
73	2,958	Calculated as 1-story
78	30,500	Calculated as 1-story
98	11,000	Calculated as 1-story
103	12,000	Calculated as 1-story
	<u>286,770</u>	

Some of the barracks calculated as 1-story might actually be multi-story structures.

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b. Non-military:

A conservative estimate of the combined total floor space of the known civil facilities in the city is 243,930 square meters. Installations considered are the following identified facilities contained in Special Report No 357:

<u>Installation</u>	<u>Floor Space in Sq Meter</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
52	15,000	3-story
86	6,000	3-story
111	26,200	2-story
112	3,000	With the exception of foregoing three installations, all others calculated as 1-story but might actually be multi-story structures.
113	12,200	
114	23,600	
115	19,000	
116	12,100	
117	16,180	
118	3,750	
119	6,750	
120	13,000	
121	4,750	
122	12,750	
123	19,500	
124	29,000	
125	5,450	
126	8,500	
127	7,000	
128	243,930	

9. Iceplants and Cold Storage Facilities:

Existence of a iceplant in the city is reported by Joo-in Jih-poo, 20 September 1952, but details are unknown. According to China Architectural Journal, October 1957, cold storage facilities of the Meat Processing Plant (Item No 21 of Special Report No 357) provide 1,000 square meters of floor space with a capacity for storing 750 tons of meat.

10. PCL Storage Facilities:

Available information is as contained in Special Report No 357. Item No 119 is presumably for civil use, and Item No 120 is possibly under the air force control.

11. Fire Fighting Facilities:

Details unknown.

12. Civil Defense Installations or Procedures:

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Information unavailable.

13. Review of Installations on Inclosure 1 of Basic XII:

Location and identification of installations known to this office is as given in Special Report No 357. No additional information is available at this time.

14. Plant Data Requested (Item No from Special Report No 357):

a. Chang-chen Spinning Machinery:

Location: No 1 Plant, Item No 76.
No 2 Plant, Item No 25.

Products: During 1951-1960, approximately 100 kinds of machinery were produced (quantity unknown); included were opening and carding combing machines, single scotcher, high-speed drum-type warping machine, ring doubler, etc.

No of workers: Approximately 3,700 at No 2 Plant.

b. Chang-chen Tractor Repair and Parts Plant:

Location: Possibly at Item No 110.

Products: Details unknown.

No of workers: Unknown.

c. Electric Bulb Mfg Plant:

Location: Unknown.

Products: 8,000,000 units of various type bulbs per year.

No of workers: Unknown.

d. Iron and Steel Works:

Location: Study of ground photography appearing in Jen-ai Fih-pao, 9 July 1958 and Ts-ling Pao, 13 July 1958 indicates that this installation might be at Item No 2. No further verification is available at this time.

Products: Planned capacity of 90,000 tons of steel and 100,000 tons of pig iron per annum.

No of workers: Unknown.

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e. Radio Equipment Plant:

Location: No 34, Tung-ho-gung Chieh (cannot be located on available maps).

Products: Parts of receivers, transmitters, high-pressure waterpumps, and other industrial machinery.

No of workers: Unknown.

f. Agricultural Machinery Plant:

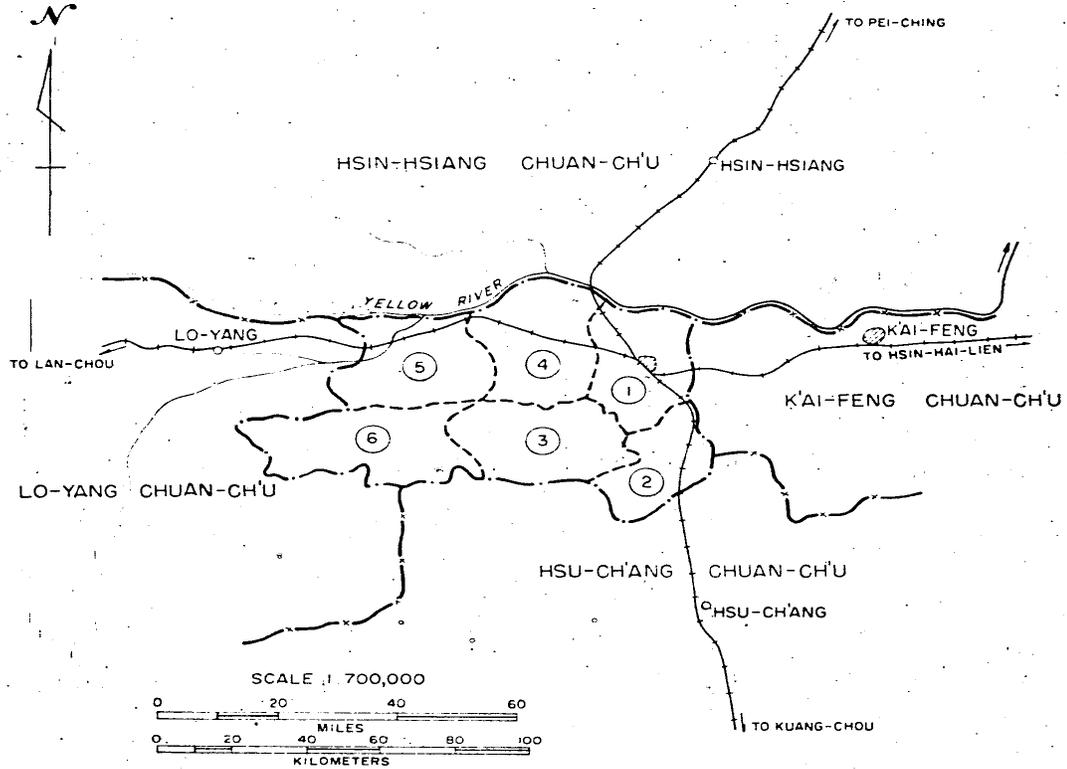
Location: Possibly Item No 104.

Products: Irrigation pumps.

No of workers: Unknown.

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ADMINISTRATIVE AREA OF CHENG-CHOU CITY



CHENG-CHOU SHIH (ADMINISTRATIVE CITY)

- 1 (ONE) SHIH (MUNICIPALITY)
- 5 (FIVE) HSIEN (COUNTY)

- ① CHENG-CHOU SHIH
- ② HSIN-CHENG HSIEN
- ③ MI HSIEN
- ④ YING-YANG HSIEN
- ⑤ KUNG HSIEN
- ⑥ TENG-FENG HSIEN

SOURCE

- 1 HANDBOOK OF ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE PRC, T'I-TU CH'U-PAN SHE, PEI-CHING, 1959.
- 2 HO-NAN PROVINCIAL MAP, TOSEI-SHA, TOKYO, 1944.

CHUAN-CH'U --- SPECIAL DISTRICT

INCLOSURE I

UNCLASSIFIED